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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1780.

PROCLAMATION.

IT having pleaſed the righteous Governor of the World, for the puniſhment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War ſtill to harraſs our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourſelves before Him, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anger and obtain His favour and bleſſing: It is therefore hereby recommended to the ſeveral States,

That WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ſixth day of April next, be ſet apart and obſerved as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments;---to make us ſincerely penitent for our tranſgreſſions;---to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleaſed to viſit us;---to baniſh vice and irreligion from among us, and eſtabliſh virtue and piety by his divine grace;---to bleſs all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wiſdom, firmneſs and unanimity, and directing them to the beſt meaſures for the public good;---to bleſs the Magiſtrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the intereſts of their country; to bleſs the public defence, inſpiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perſeverance, and giving vigour and ſucceſs to the military operations by ſea and land;---to bleſs the illuſtrious Sovereign, and the nation in alliance with theſe States, and all who intereſt themſelves in the ſupport of our rights and liberties;---to make that alliance of perpetual and extenſive uſefulneſs to thoſe immediately concerned, and mankind in general;---to grant fruitful ſeaſons, and to bleſs our induſtry, trade and manufactures:--to bleſs all ſchools and ſeminaries of learning, and every means of inſtruction and education;---to cauſe wars to ceaſe, and to eſtabliſh peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, That ſervile labour and recreations be forbidden on the ſaid day.

DONE in CONGRESS the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and in the fourth year of our Independence.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
Preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMPSON. *Secretary.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Tueſday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late Houſe of Aſſembly, was read; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties impoſed by an Act of Aſſembly, intitled, "An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, paſſed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diſeaſes being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, "That no Commander, Maſter or other perſon, having "charge of any ſhip or veſſel bound to the port of Phila- "delphia, or to any other port or place within this pro- "vince, having on board at the time the ſaid ſhip or "veſſel departed from any port or place whatſoever be- "yond the ſeas, any greater number of perſons, whether "paſſengers or ſervants, or both, than forty, or having "any perſon diſordered with an infectious diſeaſe, or "coming from any ſickly port or place, ſhall bring his "ſhip or veſſel, or ſuffer or permit the ſame to be brought, "nearer to the city than the Iſland called Little Mud- "Iſland, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or ſhall "bring on ſhore, or cauſe or ſuffer to be landed or "brought on ſhore, at any port or place within this Pro- "vince, any of ſuch paſſengers or ſervants, or any part "or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects "of any other perſon or perſons whatever, until he ſhall "have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that "purpoſe, under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy ap- "pointed by virtue of the Act, intitled, An Act for im- "poſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, "and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being import- "ed into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hun- "dred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any "Court of Quarter Seſſions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, taking into conſideration the above Act, have been pleaſed to nominate and appoint the ſubſcriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Maſters, Commanders, or other perſons having charge of any ſhip or veſſel coming into the ſaid port, are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

TO BE LETT,

Forty-ſix Acres of mowing Meadow, ſituate on GREENWICH-ISLAND.

For Terms, ENQUIRE of the Widow TAYLOR, in Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet. ¶

The following JOURNAL *of the Siege of* Savannah *is taken from the* Royal Georgia Gazette *of November* 18, 1779.

ON Friday the 3d of September laſt ſeveral large ſhips were ſeen off our bar, and a boat being ſent out by Captain Brown of his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe, with a Lieutenant on board, they were plainly diſcovered to be French.

Monday evening, the 6th, a ſloop, called the Polly (prize to the privateer ſchooner General Matthews) came up to town. On the Thurſday before ſhe was retaken, to the northward of the bar, by a French 74 gun ſhip. They took all the people out of her, except one man, and put five Frenchmen in their room. In the gale of wind that night ſhe parted from the man of war, and, on Saturday morning, arriving off Tybee, the Engliſh ſeaman told the Frenchmen that it was the entrance to Charleſtown, and by that means ſoon brought the ſloop to anchor in the mouth of the river. After the arrival of this veſſel, it was ſaid that the fleet conſiſted of the Magnifique of 74 and Sphinx of 64 guns (part of a reinforcement of four line of battle ſhips lately ſent from France to join Count d'Eſtaing in the Weſt-Indies) two frigates, a ſchooner, and a cutter, all from Cape Francois, bound to Boſton for maſts and ſpars.

On Tueſday the 7th, a number of veſſels appeared off Tybee bar, but went off again, and next day about 51 were reckoned off Waſſaw, 25 of which were ſaid to be ſhips of the line.

Thurſday morning the 9th, they were all off Tybee again, and ſome of them fired at Captain M'Donoch's packet-boat, from St. Auguſtine, attempting to get in, which fell into their hands. That evening four frigates got over the bar and came to an anchor at Tybee, and in the night, or early next morning, landed a number of men on the iſland. His Majeſty's ſhips Fowey, Roſe, Keppel, Germaine, armed ſhip Savannah, Comet galley, and ſome other veſſels, were ordered up the river to ſtrengthen the garriſon, on the French veſſels getting over the bar.

The French who had landed reimbarked on Friday the 10th, and all the fleet, except the frigates at anchor at Tybee, ſteered for the ſouthward. Next day they appeared again off the bar.

It ſeemed now evident that they intended a ſerious attack on this place. We had for ſome time been repairing the four old redoubts, and making ſome additional works, having been threatened with an attack from the rebels. But now the greateſt and moſt extraordinary exertions were made by Captain Moncrieff, Chief Engineer, and which he continued during the whole ſiege with unremitting ardour. Betwixt 200 and 300 negroes were ordered in by the Governor and Council, immediately ſet to work, and 13 good redoubts were ſoon erected round the town, and 15 gun batteries, containing about 76 pieces of cannon, 18, 9, and 6 pounders, were raiſed between the redoubts. Theſe batteries were manned by the ſailors of the ſhips of war, tranſports, and merchantmen, in the river, beſides which there were ſeveral 4 pounders properly placed without batteries, and 5 field pieces.

On Sunday night, the 12th, the French began to land their troops at Beaulieu, about 14 miles from town.

Thurſday the 16th, in the forenoon, a letter was ſent into camp by Count d'Eſtaing, the French General, demanding a ſurrender of the town to the French King; he was then within three miles from this place; he boaſted in this letter of his formidable armament by ſea and land, the great feats he had performed with it in the Weſt-Indies, and mentioned how much Lord M'Cartney had ſuffered by not capitulating at Grenada, and that it was in vain to think of reſiſting his force, warned General Prevoſt againſt the conſequences attending the place being taken by ſtorm, and hinted that he would be anſwerable for the lives of the people that might be loſt, &c. The anſwer returned to this letter by General Prevoſt was to the following purport: That he hoped the Count had a better opinion of him, and the Britiſh army he had the honour to command, than to expect they would ſurrender the town, and on a general ſummons, without knowing on what ſpecifick terms or conditions: That, if he had any terms to offer, he deſired they might be made known: and mentioned his having communicated the contents of his letter to the Civil Governor. To this the Count replied, that it was the part of the beſieged, and not the beſiegers, to propoſe terms: Upon which it was ſignified to him that it was a matter of great conſequence, and there were many different intereſts to be adjuſted and ſettled, and therefore it was deſired that 24 hours might be allowed to conſider of it. The Count accordingly agreed to wait till the firing of the evening gun on Friday the 17th. In the afternoon of the 16th a council of war was held in the General's tent, conſiſting of Field Officers (the Governor and Lieutenant Governor being preſent) to conſider of a final anſwer to be ſent to the Count, when it was the unanimous opinion of the whole members, That the town ſhould be defended to the laſt extremity, and that this reſolution ſhould be made known to the French General.

This day, to the inexpreſſible joy of the whole army, the Honourable Colonel Maitland, with part of the troops under his command, arrived here from Beaufort, and on Friday, the 17th, ſome more of them came up to town. The artillery men of the Heſſian corps, Heſſian convaleſcents, and about 170 of the 71ſt regiment, were left with the Vigilant armed ſhip, three gallies, and three tranſports, which were obliged to remain at Dafuſkee, with all the artillery, ſtores, baggage, &c. ſome of the French frigates having got a conſiderable way up the river. The whole of the troops which arrived from Beaufort amounted to about 800 men; they were piloted up through marſhes, and through Dafuſkee Cut-off, where they were often up to the middle in mud and water, and were brought up the river in ſmall boats.

On the evening of Sunday the 19th two French frigates appeared in ſight of the town, below Salter's Iſland. Juſt before dark two rebel gallies came farther up, and exchanged a good many ſhot with the Savannah, Venus tranſport, and the Comet and Thunderer gallies.

The French were buſily employed in bringing cannon, &c. from Beaulieu till the 23d, when in the night they broke ground.

Next morning about 90 of the light infantry, under Major Graham, were ſent out to endeavour to bring the French out of their lines, thereby to form ſome judgment of their numbers, and bring them open to the fire of our cannon. The ſcheme ſucceeded----Major Graham was followed by a heavy column of the French, who were expoſed to the fire of the cannon, which galled them ſeverely; their loſs, by good authority, 14 officers and 145 privates killed and wounded; our loſs 1 ſubaltern and 3 privates killed, and 15 wounded. In the evening there was a good deal of firing betwixt the enemy's gallies and ours.

In the morning of Saturday the 25th there was a ſharp cannonade for a ſhort time from a French battery of one 18 and one 6 pounder; a Heſſian was killed in his tent by an 18lb. ſhot; ſeveral balls went through houſes in town, but no perſon was hurt. The rebel gallies in the evening began again to fire at ours, which was returned, and likewiſe a good many ſhot were fired at them from the battery at the Truſtees Gardens, where Captain John Mills commanded. Betwixt eight and nine at night, one of the enemy's gallies, which came up as far as the Roſe man of war (ſunk on the Garden Bank) was ſoon obliged by the fire from this battery to be towed off to her former ſtation below Fleming's Iſland.

From the 24th the French were extending their lines and works, and bringing cannon, mortars, &c. from Beaulieu, Thunderbolt, and Caſton's Bluff.

On Tueſday the 28th, a French armed ſhip, of 26 guns, called the Truite, anchored in the Back-River, nearly oppoſite the town.

Saturday, October 2d, about noon, the above ſhip and the two Rebel gallies began a heavy fire upon the town and camp, which continued for about an hour, but did no damage. During the afternoon they fired a good deal more as before.

On Sunday the 3d, at 12 at night, the French opened a bomb battery of nine mortars, and threw ſhells into the town and camp all night, one of which killed Enſign Pollard of the ſecond battalion of Gen. De Lancey's brigade in a houſe on the Bay.

In the morning of Monday the 4th, juſt as our morning gun was fired, the enemy opened two batteries, on which they had mounted 37 pieces of cannon, 18, 12, and 6 pounders, from which they began a moſt furious cannonade upon the town, at the ſame time not relaxing in their bombardment; a young woman, daughter of Mrs. Thomſon on the Bay, was killed by one of the ſhot, but no perſon was hurt in camp. During this cannonade and bombardment, the ſhip in the Back River, and the rebel gallies, alſo fired many ſhot into town. The fire from our batteries was likewiſe very hot, and many ſhells from ſeven ſmall cohorns were thrown into the French works. This day the Governor and Lieutenant Governor moved to the camp, having pitched a tent next to Colonel Maitland's on the right of the line.

Tueſday the 5th, at 7 in the morning, there was again a cannonade and bombardment from the enemy; a Mulatto man and three negroes were killed in the Lieutenant Governor's cellar; in the evening the houſe of the late Mrs. Lloyd, near the Church, was burnt by a ſhell, and 7 negroes loſt their lives in it; whilſt this houſe was on fire one of the hotteſt cannonadings they had yet made was kept up to prevent people from extinguiſhing the flames. In the night another ſhell fell through Mr. Laurie's houſe in Broughton-ſtreet, which killed two women and two children who were under it. The bombardment and cannonade continued all night.

Wedneſday the 6th, there was another cannonade and bombardment as before, which ſhattered the houſes in town conſiderably. The French opened another battery of two ſmall guns near their bomb battery.

Thurſday the 7th, the ſame as the preceding day. Several carcaſes were thrown during the night, one of which burnt an old houſe in Broughton-ſtreet.

Capt. John Simpſon, of the Georgia Loyaliſts, was killed, on the morning of Friday the 8th, by a grape ſhot from the french batteries, whilſt he was walking in Major Wright's redoubt. Much damage was done this day to the houſes by cannon ſhot. The firing continued very hot all night, and a great number of ſhells were thrown, one of which fell into the Provoſt, killed two men on the ſpot, and wounded nine others, ſome of whom died ſince; another burſt in the cellar under the office of the Commiſſioners of Claims, killed one negroe, and wounded another.

On Saturday the 9th, about day-break, an attack was made by the French and Rebels upon the redoubt to the right of our lines, on the road leading to Ebenezer, the battery near the Spring, and on the redoubt by Colonel Maitland's tent, into which the Colonel, Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, repaired. The attack was made with great ſpirit and impetuoſity by the French, ſuppoſed to be about 3500 of the flower of their army, to which

were joined about 2500 rebels, consisting of the Virginia and South-Carolina continentals and South-Carolina militia. Count D'Estaing acted as first and General Lincoln as second in command. The morning being very foggy favoured them in their assault, which continued about an hour, when they were beat back, and most shamefully retreated with great precipitation. The troops who alone defeated this formidable force consisted of 26 dismounted dragoons---28 battalion men of the 60th regiment--- 64 South-Carolina Loyalists---in the redoubt on the Ebenezer road, where Capt. Tawes commanded, and who fell in bravely defending it.

90 of Col. Hamilton's North-Carolina Loyalists---75 militia, under Captains Wallace, Tallemach, and Polhill---in the redoubt in which Col Maitland was.

74 Grenadiers of the 60th regiment---37 Marines---Who were ordered to support the redoubts, and bravely charged the enemy with their bayonets.

Besides the above, the Spring battery of six guns, manned with 31 sailors, under the command of Capts. Manby and Steil, did very great execution, which contributed much to the glorious success of the day.

On the left the Rebels made two feints: one on Major Wright's redoubt by Gen. Williamson with 500 men, the other on Col. Cruger's by Gen. Huger with 700; but both parties soon retreated, having about 50 men killed and wounded.

After the retreat of the enemy from our right, 270 men, chiefly French, were found dead, upwards 80 of whom lay in the ditch and on the parapet of the redoubt first attacked, and 93 more within our abbatis. Two Rebel standards were once fixed on the redoubt on the Ebenezer-road; one of them was carried off again, and the other, which belonged to the second Carolina regiment, was taken.

Since the attack we have learnt from French officers, deserters, and others, that they lost in killed and wounded 700 men, some say 1000, and others 1500, reckoning 63 officers in the list of slain. Amongst the wounded were Count d'Estaing and the famous Polish Count Pulaski; the former received a musket shot in his arm, and another in his thigh; the latter a grape-shot in his groin, and is since dead.

The Rebels, by the best information we can get, lost in killed and wounded about 1500.

Our loss on this ever memorable occasion was only Capt. Tawes and 15 privates killed, and 35 wounded, amongst them Lieut. Smollett Cambell of the Light Dragoons, and Lieut. James Wallace of the first company of militia.

Our whole force, Regulars, Militia, Volunteers, and Sailors, on duty, did not exceed 2350 men.

A flag was soon sent in by the enemy, desiring a truce for the burial of their dead, and receiving the wounded, which was agreed to till three o'clock in the afternoon, and then prolonged till dark. During the night there was a slight cannonading on both sides, and many deserters came in.

Sunday 10th, several flags passed and truces were agreed to for the above purposes. Some deserters came in during the night.

Monday 11th, deserters continued coming in, who informed that the French were sending off their sick and wounded, and heavy cannon, on board their ships; and that the panick struck Rebel militia were running off in great numbers.

On Tuesday the 12th at day-light, the French fired only three shot from small pieces of cannon.

Wednesday 13th, the enemy early in the morning fired one shot from a field piece in return for several from our batteries. This forenoon the Truite moved out of the Back River, and came to an anchor at Five Fathom-Hole, the wind being unfavourable for her getting down the river. In the night a few shot from our batteries produced some from the French.

In the night of Thursday the 14th our firing was answered by the enemy. Deserters still came in. Two more Rebel gallies joined the others at Five Fathom-Hole.

Friday the 15th we were informed that all the Carolina militia were gone off. This day a ship came up and joined the enemy's fleet. Deserters continued to come in. Much firing from our batteries in the night answered by three or four guns from the French.

Saturday the 16th, in the afternoon, there was a good deal of skirmishing on Mr. M'Gillivray's plantation betwixt some negroes and a party of Rebels, and the latter were several times driven from the buildings on the plantation into the woods. Want of ammunition however obliged the Blacks to retreat in the evening with the loss of one killed, and three or four wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. There was very little firing this night from the French, who had sent off all their cannon except two.

Sunday the 17th, we were informed that the French Mulattoe and Black Brigade had marched to Col. Muilryne's to embark. The enemy fired a few shot in the night.

Monday the 18th, our firing this night was not answered by the enemy.

On Tuesday the 19th we received advice that the French had taken post two miles from town, at the cross road leading to Brewton's, with a swamp on their right and left, and that the Rebels were crossing the river with all expedition at the Two Sisters and the Rev. Mr. Zubly's ferry. The French batteries were this day destroyed by parties sent out for that purpose.

Wednesday the 20th, the militia were discharged; the Light Dragoons scoured the country for several miles round, and brought in some prisoners; a party of Col. M'Girth's men came in from the southward, and also brought some prisoners. All the French embarked at Caston's Bluff in 100 boats, in which they proceeded to Tybee, and went on board their ships.

From the 21st to the 30th the wind hanging to the eastward prevented the enemy's shipping that had come up the river from getting down. Cartels during this time were coming up with prisoners.

The 31st the French and Rebel vessels got down to Cockspur.

And, on Tuesday the 2d November, the whole of the enemy's shipping that were at Tybee sailed over the bar, and left our port open.

The loss of the British, in the sortie on the morning of the 24th of September, by every account from deserters, was considerably more than represented above, and that of the French did not exceed 84 killed and wounded. The strength of the allied army is also exaggerated, as it never exceeded 3000 French and 2000 American effectives. The French column, in the attack of the 9th, consisted of about 1300 men—the American column, led by Gen. Mackintosh, 1000—and the militia, with the South-Carolina Independent Companies, under Generals Huger and Williamson, 600. The whole loss of French and Americans on that day was about 800, in killed, wounded and missing—near a third of the force in the attack;—a circumstance that fully refutes the reflection contained above, in the expression "shamefully retreated."

From the BOSTON INDEPENDENT LEDGER.

Messrs DRAPER and FOLSOM,

You may be assured that the following are genuine extracts from a Sermon preached in England on the 13th of December, 1777, the day of the national fast on account of the American war, to a congregation of Protestant dissenters, in York, *by* NEWCOMBE CAPPE; *and published at the request of the audience. This Sermon was so much noticed in England, that it passed through a number of editions in a very short time. Your readers, I am persuaded, must be pleased with the honest boldness of the sentiments, considering when and where they were delivered, as well as with the remarkable vivacity and turn of expression appearing in these extracts; which afford one, among innumerable proofs, that many wise and virtuous men in Britain have condemned their own government, and justified America, respecting the grounds of the present war.*

Your's, &c. A. B.

PROVERBS XXVIII. 9.

He that turneth away his ear from hearing the law, even his prayers shall be abomination.

IN times of calamity or danger, whether public or private, it is very natural to betake ourselves to God; and then, if ever, we are in the disposition to enquire on what terms God will hear us.

"We are not at liberty to regard the present circumstances of our country as in a state of prosperity and security. Religion does not ordinarily rule either in the hearts or cabinets of princes. When councils call for national humiliations and intercessions to assist and prosper their deliberations, it is a natural and obvious inference that all things are not well, or that they are not likely to continue so; for it is, at least, as true of statesmen as of other men, that while "they know no changes, they fear not God."

An adversary there is, whose resentment it was not thought dangerous to provoke, and whose resistance it was not thought indecent to despise, in the negociation with which no divine guidance and no blessing of Heaven was implored, on which the sword was drawn in confidence of human strength; against this adversary the nation has been called to fast, and pray, and humble herself in the sight of God, though from *their* humiliations we turned away with indignation. To this call, there are thousands in the land, serious, judicious loyal subjects, who could pay no more than an hypocritical obedience. Hypocrisy is not piety. What then is the injunction to commit it? It is neither piety nor prudence. If the injunction is enforced by the denunciation of pains and penalties, there is as little charity as godliness in the imposition: and if the forfeiture of divine favour, if the wrath and indignation of God is promised to the delinquent, there is as little policy as charity in the threatning; for who ever heard that the thunders of heaven waited on a statesman's bidding.

"These things, my brethren, no wise and thoughtful man will number among the circumstances that suggest hope and comfort concerning the peace and prosperity of our native country. But these are not *all* the circumstances that demand and justify the humiliations of this day.

"Do the divisions of a house, of a family, of a nation, speak well concerning their stability and happiness? Does growing debt say any thing desirable concerning the property and the independence of a people? Does dissipation promise that they should continue to be wise? and luxury that they should continue to be strong?

"That private virtue has so small a share in public characters: That public virtue is in so many instances trampled under foot by interested ambition, consumed by party zeal, or suffered to die away through a cold and careless insensibility; do these things promise well concering public interests? That Nobles are so commonly more honourable in name than in character: That the guardians of the people are reproached by their electors with corruption, while *they* are *themselves* liable to the same severe recrimination; are these the omens of national felicity?

"That the constitution, notwithstanding large enough experience of the inconveniencies of such an imperfection, and repeated remonstrances against it, should, in any instance, still remain unequal, dangerously and unjustly partial, claiming an equal degree of power, where there is not an equal guard against the abuse of it: That the law should, in any instance, be unrighteous and oppressive, that dutiful and loyal subjects, rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, but reserving for the God of Cæsar the things that are God's, should owe to connivance and forbearance what they have a right to claim on less humiliating, on surer, firmer, and more equitable grounds; that the most dutiful and respectful application for the repeal of laws, so inconsistent with the common rights of subjects and the fundamental laws of Christianity, so incompatible with the general spirit and true interests of the British constitution; that such repeated applications, supported by the most cogent arguments, seconded and recommended by the guardians of the people, should be frowned on from a higher station, and rejected by those who ought to know, and would be thought to believe, that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world; do these things, such violations of the civil rights of men, such insults on the religious liberties of the subjects of Christ, do these things speak peace to our country?

"Will hard names and unchristian judgments in the devotions of this day, render those devotions an acceptable sacrifice to God?----Will interested and adulatory addresses presented at an earthly throne; will addresses as sanguinary as they were adulatory; will congratulations and thanksgivings for the blood that has been shed, if not needlessly and wantonly, yet actually and freely shed; will these things cancel all our other guilt in the eye of God, whose character is mercy, to whom we are taught to pray "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us," whose command it is, that when we pray for Kings and those who are in authority, we lift up to him *holy* hands, *without wrath* and *without striving?* Do these things forebode a happy issue of our present circumstances? Do they revive the hopes which the general recollection of our national unworthiness would cause to languish? Do they embolden us to confide in the counsels of Counsellors whose character is not piety; and in the arms of warriors, among whom, though there *are* believing Centurions and devout Soldiers, who serve their maker while they serve their country, who fear God while they honor the King, who are *not ashamed* of pure and incorruptible manners, who disdain that insignificance and libertinism, which the public opinion, false to the maxims of the gospel, and alike false to the dictates of reason, looks for, allows and encourages in this profession;---yet the generality being formed out of the refuse of the earth, and serving the community in this, because of a more serious occupation they were incapable, or of a less idle one impatient, are naturally, in evil times, among the worst of evil men, and in any times, notwithstanding that they arrogate to themselves, exclusively in a manner, the character of honor, among the most unprincipled, irreligious, and licentious of mankind?

"Are such thy champions, thy counsellors, thy character, thy circumstances, O my country!

"With complacency and pleasure can God behold this land sending war and terror across the ocean; pleased with the devastations she has already made, and preparing to make more; in public as well as private life sacrificing humanity to honor; abroad, envying to her own flesh and blood the benefits of equal law and British liberty; at home licentious in her liberty, wanton in her plenty, full and denying God, trampling, without remorse and without care, alike on the doctrine and the precepts of his gospel?

"Say if it is not true that the Lord hath *actually* taken up a controversy with this people?

"It appears not yet in famine, or in pestilence, or in foreign quarrels and dissentions; but appears it not in the inefficacy of God's word and ordinances, in the blindness of eye and hardness of heart that have seized this people? Appears it not in divided councils and alienated affections? Appears it not in the want of disposition, or of power, or of success, to maintain the harmony and union of the family of Britain? Appears it not in the blood with which the coasts of America have been stained, in the promptitude and zeal of invaders, in the ashes of her cities, in the sword which she has drawn, not, she says, to injure you in any of your rights, but to maintain herself in the possession of what God and nature gave her? When the parent arms against the child, and the child against the parent, is the blessing of God, are the smiles of heaven on that family? Are such dissensions the mildest, the greatest, and the earliest of God's Judgments? Do they signify that his wrath is kindled but a little? Alas, how great must the infatuation be, that can indulge to pleasing visions, in a circumstance where Defeat and Victory are alike inglorious and ruinous?

"But, perhaps, you think that there are no evidences that the patience of God is wearing out; no symptoms of decline; no signs of danger.

"So thought Sodom and Gomorrah: So the old world said: So said Babylon: So said Judea and Jerusalem: and so said imperial Rome.---There is always danger in departing from the living God. As he can save, so he can destroy by what is little as well as by what is great; by few as perfectly as by many; suddenly and unexpectedly, as well as perceptibly and by degrees. There are always in nature causes enough subsisting, and invisibly subsisting, to accomplish the ruin of communities and nations in a thousand different ways: to turn the fruitful field into a desert; the land of peace into a scene of cruelty and devastation; the land of liberty into the habitation of cheerless misery and tyrannical oppression. It is but to alter the arrangements in a Statesman's head, it is but to excite a tremor in a soldier's heart, it is but to forbid the external world to concur with their plans and purposes, and the fairest prospects of victory and of prosperity are defeated. One blast of the breath of God can kindle up the flames that are already lighted, into a conflagration that shall utterly consume all you love, and the hope of all that you desire. With God it is but to say concerning any thing, "Let it be," and it is. *With* means or *without* means, *with* your foresight and expectation or *without* them, makes no difference to God.

"But your adversaries are as guilty as yourselves; and if *you* have cause of apprehension, what have *they?*

"It may be so; I know not that it is: but if so you will have it, so let it be: and tell me, what pleasure, what comfort can you find in the contemplation? Who but the *enemies* of Britain could rejoice in the contemplation of the parent feeding on the carnage of her children, and herself at last expiring by the wounds of her descendants?

"Hear then my friends: Your country, your adversaries, your own souls are suitors to you for your prayers and your obedience. If you have any predilection for your native land; if you have any sympathy for those whom, though oceans separate, yet the same blood, the same language, the same interests unite them to you; if you have any feeling for what is most tenderly beloved by you, for the wife of your bosom, for the friend of your heart, for the children of your hopes, "turn not away your ear from hearing the law, lest your prayers should be abomination."

"That Britain gave you birth, should this provoke you to plant a dagger in her heart? That America, *your* America, acknowledges the same common parents; that she accosts you by all the tender names of friendship and of kindred, of father, son and brother; that she is united to you by all the sacred ties of christian communion as well as natural relation; should this provoke you to dye her rivers with the blood of your own progeny, and to manure her fields with your own flesh?

"No, my friends, *your* virtues and *your* prayers shall do what *can* be done to stay the devouring sword, and to bid both your country and your country's adversaries prosper. If that cannot be; if the decree is issued, and the ocean of divine judgments must swell till it overwhelms both the Western and the Eastern world, your piety and duty will still give you a hope of some saving Ark, of some accepted Zoar, of some modern Pella, some secure asylum, where you shall see the ruin and have no part in it.---But *that* were a *painful* sight---The better hope, and, thanks be to God, the more probable expectation is, that when the world can be profited no longer by their virtues and their prayers, "the righteous shall be taken away from the evil to come," by a timely and not unwelcome death translated to that better world, where crowns and kingdoms, and all the competitions of them, shall be looked down upon as nothing; and where men of every nation, of every tongue, and of every kindred, whatever were the interferences of their interests in this world, shall be for ever safe, for ever friendly, and for ever happy under the almighty and immortal empire of the God of Love.

BOSTON, February 17.

Monday last arrived from Cape-Francois, the ship Revenge, Capt Turner. In his passage he fell in with a schooner dismasted, having on board 5 officers and 25 men, of the British dragoons. Capt. Turner took out the officers and gave the vessel to the prisoners, being short of provision. They left New-York in company with a large fleet, having on board 10,000 men, destined for Georgia, but were separated in a severe gale of wind. They had 30 horses on board the schooner, which were

left previous to their being taken. We may expect to hear of many others of that fleet sharing the same fate, as several of them were dismasted before the schooner parted with them.

Feb. 28. Early on Tuesday morning last a fire broke out in the South writing-school (near the laboratory) in this town, which entirely consumed the same; but by the usual activity of the inhabitants, it was happily prevented from doing further mischief.----'Tis not yet discovered how the fire happened.

Wednesday last Capt. Babson arrived at Newburry-Port from Corunna, in Spain, by whom we have advice, that the frigate L'Sensible, on board of which the Honourable JOHN ADAMS, Esq; Ambassador from Congress, and the Honourable FRANCIS DANA, Esq; his Secretary, went passengers, arrived at that port from hence after an agreeable passage of eighteen days.

It is reported Captain Babson brings an account, that a packet arrived there four days before he sailed, with an account of the revolution in Ireland; and that 25 sail of the line at Brest were under sailing orders, but not known where destined, though it was conjectured for the protection of Ireland.

P R O V I D E N C E, Feb. 5.

Last Week arrived at Newport, under Jury-Masts, a Brig from New-York in Ballast. Prize to a Privateer belonging to Connecticut. She sailed from New-York for Lisbon the 20th of December last, in Company with a Fleet bound to England, and in Lat. 35 was dismasted in the violent Gale that happened the 28th of that Month.

A Correspondent informs, that the State of Connecticut has adopted the Mode for limiting the Prices of Merchandize, Provisions, &c. conformable to a late Recommendation of Congress

Feb. 19. Wednesday last Capt. Gideon Crawford, in the sloop Nancy, of this port, arrived in the river from Gottenburg, in Sweden, after a tedious passage of 106 days.

Capt. Crawford was 60 days beating on the coast, and suffered much in the late severe weather---About three leagues to the southward of Block-Island he met with a very large body of ice, which he sailed round, and within Block-Island he was obliged to sail through a large quantity of ice that had floated from up the western sound; his vessel however received but little injury.

N E W - H A V E N, March 1.

The letter of marque Blaze Castle, on her passage from the West-Indies to Boston captured a schooner, one of Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet, that sailed from New-York, for Georgia about the 25th of December last, with 30 light-horse, and their riders on board, but meeting a violent gale of wind, which separated the fleet, the schooner lost all her horses but one, and received damage in her masts, &c. The Blaze Castle, after taking out 5 officers of the light-horse, quitted her, and she has since got into New-York, by accounts from thence.

The General Assembly have repealed the Tender Act, so called, and have ordered 40,000l. to be emitted, on interest.

F I S H - K I L L, March 9.

A few days ago a small party of our troops, stationed near the lines at Tarry-Town, under the command of Col. Bedlam, having been informed where Capt. Ogden, a noted partizan of the enemy, of Emerick's corps, resided—set off in the evening, and compleatly surprized that gentleman in bed, having previously taken his horse out of the stable and saddled him: They brought him off undiscovered, though the enemy had their main picquet about 100 yards distant. We hear he had his parole given him, in order to effect his exchange for Captain Williams, who has for a long time been prisoner in New-York.

T R E N T O N, *March* 8.

By letters from Albany we have the following intelligence, which I believe may be depended upon. Some time past Gen. Schuyler sent four runners through the woods into Canada; when they got to Montreal they found Col. Butler, with a considerable number of Indians there, from Niagara. Butler finding himself unable to subsist them at any rate, was obliged to cross the lake into Canada with the greater part. The runners staid examining matters till the Commandant of Montreal got information of their being there, and sent to his Indians to deliver them up to him as spies, but they absolutely refused; upon which he paraded his troops, determined to take them, and disposed his garrison accordingly.---They were met by a party who fired on them, killed one, the other three escaped by flight; not however without meeting some of their Chiefs, who declared it was absolutely repugnant to their wishes---that they would cause the British to give them satisfaction for the killed as soon as it was in their power. They further said, that they were tired of the British---they had deceived them in assurances that "they should be protected, and that it was out of the power of the Americans ever to hurt them:"---All which the event falsified.---Their habitations and subsistence totally destroyed, and they forced to retire over the Lakes for food, without any prospect of gaining revenge or peace; but should they not be supported, they would betray them for satisfaction.

March 15. Commissioners from the American and British armies met last week at Perth-Amboy, in order to settle a general cartel for the exchange of prisoners. The Commissioners on our side are Major General St. Clair, and Lieut. Colonels Hamilton and Carrington: On the side of the British, Major-General Philips, and Lieut. Colonels Gordon and Norton.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *March* 22.

A vote passed in the General Assembly yesterday, for suspending the Tender of Continental Bills for old debts, on the footing of gold and silver.

It was high time to put a stop to a mode of payment, of which none but the dishonest could take advantage.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, (South-Carolina,) February 25, 1780. *Arrived by an express last Saturday night.*

"The British army, said to be under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, are distributed at Port-Royal Island, John's Island, Stono Ferry, and a detachment last night entered James Island. Head-Quarters is at Fenwick's house, on John's Island. Four of their gallies have been seen between John's and James Island. The number of troops not known, but supposed to be much diminished since their embarkation at New-York. About 12 deserters from the fleet and army have come in to Charlestown, and as many prisoners taken by our light-horse. Different deserters from the fleet and army agree in reporting very heavy losses at sea. Three ships foundered, many dismasted, one brigantine, two sloops brought in here, one brig carried into North-Carolina. One of the deserters informs, that 13 sail were lost on the rocks of Bermuda. There is undoubtedly some grand impediment to the enemy's progress---almost all their horse perished at sea, and much of their furniture captured. Three days ago passed by this place, in a hard gale of wind, a 64 gun ship, a frigate, and some transports; these may be gone to New-York for further supplies, but all conjecture. Near the bar of Charlestown daily appear frigates and other ships of war, reconnoitring and blocking up the harbour. We have 4 Continental frigates, two French armed ships, and 6 other armed vessels, some of them carrying heavy metal. The enemy's delay has afforded an opportunity for strengthening the lines, which will be in pretty good order to-morrow. The number of men within uncertain, but by far too few for works of near three miles circumference. Reinforcements are expected; General Hogan is within a few miles. General Moultrie is forming a camp at Bacon Bridge, where he has about 500 horse, being Hory's of this State, Baylor's and Bland's Continental. General Williamson is encamped at Augusta. One thousand men are to come from his brigade. General Richardson and Col. Kershaw are raising the militia at and about Cambden. A short time will make the garrison strong. The inhabitants are in good spirits. Competent Judges say, that Sir Harry will then have cause to repent his enterprize.

Distances from Charlestown.

Port Royal,	60 miles,	South and S. West
John's Island and Stono-Ferry, about	16 miles,	
James Island,	1 miles and a half,	
Bacon Bridge,	28 miles west.	
Cambden,	125 miles, northerly.	
Augusta,	150 miles, south-west."	

I N C O U N C I L.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 18, 1780.

WHEREAS many of the purchasers of confiscated estates, taking advantage of the depreciation of the money, have neglected to comply with the conditions of sale, which were, the payment of one fourth of the purchase money in ten days, and the remainder in one month from the time of sale, to the great injury of the State, and the embarrassment of the sales,

Resolved therefore, That previous to the signing any deed the exact times of sale, and of payment, be inquired into by a standing Committee of this Board, who are to report thereon. And as all the days of payment are long expired, the Agents do no other act whatever, on any pretence, touching the past sales, unless to certify the boundaries, and the times of sale, and payment as aforesaid.

And that there may be as little delay as possible to the purchasers;

Resolved, That the Vice President, General Lacey, Mr. Thomson and Mr. Whitehill, or any three of them, be a Committee for this purpose, to meet on this business, at the Council Chamber, every morning, from ten to eleven o'clock, and the purchasers when they apply for their deeds are directed to bring the original receipts.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. M A T L A C K *Secretary.*

In G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y,

March 20, 1780. A. M.

The Bill, intituled, A Supplement to an Act, entituled, "An Act for making the Continental bills of credit, and the bills of credit emitted by Resolves of the late Assemblies, legal tender, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

T H O M A S P A I N E,

Clerk of the General Assembly.

A Supplement to an Act, entituled, "An Act for making the Continental Bills of Credit, and the Bills of Credit emitted by Resolves of the late Assemblies, legal tender, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

WHEREAS the operation of an Act of Assembly, passed on the 29th day of January 1777, entituled, "An Act for making the Continental Bills of Credit, and the Bills of Credit emitted by Resolves of the late Assemblies, legal tender, and for other purposes therein mentioned," by reason of unforeseen events and changes in the value of commodities, hath been found grievous and distressing to persons entitled to rents, rent-charges, annuities, dower, or other yearly income, arising from lands and tenements, and which are payable in money; and it is not reasonable that tenants, or other possessors of real estate, subject to such rents, rent-charges, annuities, dower, or other yearly income, should continue to enjoy the same upon such unequal and inequitable terms, but that the true and proper value thereof, considered with relation to current money, hereafter accruing and growing due, should be ascertained and paid:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That all rents, rent-charges, annuities, dower, or other yearly income aforesaid, which have been heretofore reserved and made payable in current money, whether gold, silver, or bills of credit, by any deed, lease, covenant or judgment, which took effect on or before the * day of , which was in the year of our Lord 177 shall be estimated, computed, satisfied and paid, the said act notwithstanding, in the same manner as the fees of certain officers of this State are or ought to be estimated, computed, satisfied and paid, in pursuance of an act of Assembly, intituled, "An Act for the better support of certain officers of this State, and for ascertaining the specific fines and penalties which they may incur by neglect of duty."

Provided always, That this act, nor any thing herein contained, shall not be construed to extend to enable any landlord, or other person claiming such rent, annuity or dower, to demand or recover any arrears thereof due before the first day of next, otherwise than he might heretofore have done, but that it shall and may be lawful for any tenant or other person, liable to pay such rent, annuity or dower, to compute, to satisfy and pay all such arrears in the same manner as if this act had not been made.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all rents, rent-charges, annuities, or dower, accruing from and after the said day of next, which were reserved in sterling money of Great Britain, by virtue of any deed, lease, instrument or judgment, which took effect on or before the day of which was in the year of our Lord 177 , shall be computed and estimated at the exchange of 155 per centum for one hundred pounds sterling, and shall be satisfied and paid in manner and form as is herein before expressed and directed, in case of rents reserved in current money.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where any rent, annuity or dower aforesaid, shall become due at any day or time, other than the said day of next, and the same shall be unpaid on that day, it shall and may be lawful for the landlord, annuitant, or any other person thereto entitled, to apportion the same, and as to such part thereof as shall accrue after the said † day of to recover the same in current money, at the same rate, as the fees of certain officers are, by the act herein before recited, made payable.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases, wherein tenants are, by any law of this State, obliged to pay the taxes assessed or to be assessed on the lands or tenements by them respectively possessed or holden, the relief by this act given to their landlords shall be postponed till after the first day of September next, before which time the State taxes directed to be levied monthly, for eight months, in the year 1780, ought to be assessed and charged to the persons liable to pay the same, and shall not take effect on any rent accruing before the said first day of September.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of September next no county, city, township or district rate, levy or tax, to be thereafter laid and assessed, shall be charged to any tenant, but the same shall be charged to the landlord, as heretofore.

And whereas the case of widows, entitled to dower, which has been, or may be valued and set in money, after the said day of , which was in the year of our Lord 177 , is equally hard and distressing with those herein before provided for, and the persons who are or may be obliged to satisfy and pay the said dower, may also be greatly affected and injured by future fluctuations in the prices of commodities; for remedy thereof,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Justices of the Orphan's Court of each county shall forthwith form tables of the value of the dower last mentioned, hereafter to grow due, for every quarter of a year since the said day of which was in the year of our Lord 177 , and shall continue the same quarterly after the passing of this act, whereby to determine the same in current money, which is to be paid at the time such dower which shall accrue after the day of next, shall be tendered or satisfied, upon the principles, and in the manner, in which dower, which was valued and set in money before the day last abovementioned, is by this act directed to be computed, estimated, satisfied and paid, according to justice and equity; the said dower or arrears thereof, accruing before and after the said day of next, to be apportioned, satisfied and paid in the manner in which dower is herein before directed to be apportioned, satisfied and paid.

And whereas doubts have arisen, whether rent-charges, usually called ground-rents, extinguishable by the payment of a principal sum, are within the meaning and intent of the act to which this act is a supplement;

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the act to which this act is a supplement, nor any thing therein contained, shall not extend to such rent-charges or ground-rents, extinguishable as aforesaid.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where the term limited for the redemption of any such rent-charge or ground-rent will expire within one year, to be computed from and after the passing of this act, and the landlord or grantor thereof, his heirs or assigns, shall refuse to prolong the said term of redemption, for the space of two years at least, to be accounted from the end of the same, it shall and may be lawful for the tenant or his assignee to tender the principal sum specified in the deed by which such rent-charge or ground-rent is reserved or created, computing the same in like manner as the rents, rent-charges, annuities, and dower, herein before-mentioned, are by this act made due and payable; and upon refusal thereof, it shall and may be lawful for such tenant, and his assigns, to pay the same to the County Treasurer, in such manner as by the act to which this act is a supplement is directed to be done in the case of bonds or mortgages; and also to recover by action of detinue, the deeds, charters, or other writings, whereby such rent-charge or ground-rent is reserved or created, any thing in the act to which this act is a supplement to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the said act, entituled, "An Act for making the Continental Bills of Credit, and the Bills of Credit emitted by resolves of the late Assemblies, legal tender, and for other purposes therein mentioned," or of any other act of Assembly, as is herein and hereby changed or supplied, shall be and hereby is repealed.

* 1st of January, 1778. † 1st of May, 1780.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the thirteenth instant, from the door of the Subscriber's Coach house, at the back of the Minister Plenipotentiary's house, a light English bodied WAGGON, with hoop tire, of a remarkable thickness, the pole hung very low, iron rings at the ends of the axle-trees. Whoever will give information, so that the thief may be apprehended and the waggon recovered, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

March 14, 1780. ‖ HENRY GURNEY.

BROKE GOAL, on Saturday night, the 26th of February, a certain JAMES M'FARLAND, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off, a brown regimental coat, faced with red, and buckskin breeches. Also GEORGE TAYLOR, about six feet high, fair complexion. And RICHARD MATTHEWS, about five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion: Both dressed in light coloured cloth coats, and white cloth waistcoats: They are deserters from Burgoyne's troops, and were taken up making their way to New-York. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, is hereby offered to any person who will secure the abovementioned James M'Farland: He was committed for receiving stolen goods.

March 22. 1780. ‖ JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

A BRICKMAKER with a good SETT of HANDS, may have constant Business, either on his own Account or in Company. For further Information, apply in Trenton to

STACY POTTS.

March 17, 1780.

To be sold by way of public Vendue, the thirtieth day of this instant,

A VALUABLE plantation, situated in Whitpain township, Philadelphia county, 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from Correl's ferry to the Swede's ford, containing 100 acres of good land, 7 acres of watered meadow, and more may be made, a sufficient quantity of woodland, a large fruitful orchard, a large dwelling-house, and barn, a good well of never-failing water, a spring and house over it, and other outhouses; very convenient situated to several places of worship, grist and saw-mills. Also will be sold, houshold furniture and implements of husbandry, too tedious to mention; the terms will be made known the day of sale, by me,

ISAAC MARTIN.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

Providence township, March 2, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all persons indebted (by bond, note, or otherwise) to the estate of Col. Archibald Thomson, of Providence township, Philadelphia county, late deceased, are desired to make payment; and all persons who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that payment may be made. HANNAH THOMSON, Administratrix; MARK THOMSON, and JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Administrators.

N. B. A pair of Boots to be new shoed, and a Hat to be dressed, were left in Philadelphia by the late deceased; those who have them in possession, are desired to leave them at Mrs. Parry's, in Market-street, the corner of Sixth-street, who will satisfy the demand.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees, by the honourable General Aſſembly of this State, for taking care of the State Iſland, formerly known by the name of the Province Iſland, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about 347 acres of meadow, give notice to all who may deſire to rent the ſame, that they will receive propoſals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th inſtant, when they will be ready to leaſe the ſame for a term not exceeding ſeven years, to the perſon making the moſt advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

Philadelphia,
March 13, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

THE Front Part of a THREE STORY HOUSE, in a pleaſant Part of the City. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Lancaſter to Philadelphia once a week; he ſets out from Lancaſter on Tueſdays, and returns on Fridays; thoſe who chooſe to ſubſcribe for the papers may find him at his houſe, in Queen-ſtreet, oppoſite John Kuhn's, late Tavern-keeper. Letters will be forwarded at one dollar each for a ſubſcriber, and three for a non-ſubſcriber. Thoſe who have any letters to ſend from Philadelphia to Lancaſter may find him at the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet. The Public may depend on a punctual performance of all matters entruſted to the care of their humble ſervant, MICHAEL RINHARD.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, between 15 and 16 years old, a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, natural pacer, and about ſix inches above the tail is a ſpot about the bigneſs of a hand with grey hairs, one plain ſaddle mark, one hip is ſuppoſed to be an inch lower that the other when ſtanding a while, goes a little lame. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſe to JAMES CHANNAL, in Philadelphia; NATHAN LEVERING, on the Wiſſahickon road, or JOHN RIGHTER, ſhall have the above reward. *March* 15. ¶

The beautiful high bred HORSE

BLACK AND ALL BLACK,

From VIRGINIA,

FULL 16 hands high, and in great perfection, riſing eight years old, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's in Cæcil county, Maryland, and cover mares at *Two hundred and Fifty Pounds* the ſeaſon. His blood is equal to any on the continent, which is properly atteſted by a number of the firſt gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunſwick, an imported horſe; Brunſwick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the famous Miſs Slamerkin; Brunſwick's dam was got by Babram, from as good a ſtock as any in England. BLACK AND ALL BLACK's dam was got by Ariel, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a ſiſter of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high-formed colts as any horſe in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been ſufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horſe upon the continent. Gentlemen from a diſtance may depend upon good paſturage being provided and the greateſt care taken of their mares; but the ſubſcriber will not be anſwerable for any eſcapes. The money to be paid when the mares are firſt covered.

ELIHU HALL.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties, about 3 miles from the city, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, in one month from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, by JOSEPH BASKET.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at White-Marſh, in Philadelphia county, about the 9th of September laſt, a cheſtnut ſorrel Gelding, riſing 3 years old, a natural pacer, hath neither brand nor ear-mark, near 14½ hands high, has a feather on each ſide of his head, and a feather on the peak of his near ſhoulder, one of his hind feet white fetlock high. Whoever takes up the ſaid Gelding, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ JOSEPH LUKEN.

A NEAT EDITION OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT

(In good Binding) Is JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD, BY

FRANCIS BAILEY,

Printer, in Market-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Tenth of May next,

THAT large, commodious and well accuſtomed INN, in the town of Cheſter, lately occupied by David Cowpland, deceaſed: The Houſe is three ſtory high, with four rooms on a floor, a good garret and kitchen, with good ſtables, ſheds, oat-houſe, garden, and pump in the yard; it is an old and excellent ſtand, and well calculated for the buſineſs. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcribers, living in Cheſter.

ISABELLA COWPLAND, and
SARAH COWPLAND, } Executrixes.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE convenient TANYARD, with Bark-Houſe, &c. Alſoa Houſe near the Yard, if wanted. A Houſe, Garden, and 5 or 6 Acres of Land, about a Mile from the City, to be Lett on Shares. A Lot of about 3 Acres in Princeton, New-Jerſey, to be ſold. All which may be entered on immediately. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

POTTERS and MOULDERS

WANTED at Atſion Iron Works, New-Jerſey. Apply to LAWRENCE SALTAR, at ſaid works, or to BENJAMIN HORNOR, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

FORGE HAMMERS of an approved quality to be ſold, alſo pots, kettles, bake-ovens, ſkillets, and a variety of other caſtings. Apply as above.

TO BE LETT,

From the 10th of April next,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the GEORGE INN, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets. For terms, apply to JAMES WALLACE, or JAMES HUNTER, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. JAMES WALLACE propoſes to ſell (for current money or Weſt-India produce) his PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the River Schuylkill, near and below the Falls.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1780.

WHEREAS there was a Horſe and a Mare adverti ſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper December the 25th, One roan Mare about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, and a bay Horſe, 8 or 9 years old; and as no owner hath yet come to claim them, if they do not come in 3 weeks from the publication of this advertiſement, they will be ſold for the coſt, at the Coneſtogoe Waggon.

¶ JOHN JARVIS.

N. B. A brown Horſe that came to the ſtables about three weeks ago, advertiſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a very thick mane, and a mealy noſe; looks much like a cart horſe, judged to have been ſtolen, came to my yard in very cold weather early in the morning, in a very great ſweat. J. J.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the firſt of September laſt, a black HORSE, ſix years old, 14 hands high, or thereabouts. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and fetch him away within four weeks after the date hereof, or he will be ſold to defray expences. SWAN YOKUM.

February 15, 1780. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 15th of November 1779, a black HORSE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, carries lofty, branded on the near buttock with B, his mane hangs to the off ſide, and has a long ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SMITH. ¶

Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, Feb. 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living near the Wheat-Sheaf tavern, on Briſtol road, the 25th of January laſt, a brown Horſe, 14 hands high, 8 years old, low in fleſh, a blaze in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, his hind feet white, no brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ JAMES POTTS.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by

¶ ISAAC MOSELY.

N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

To be SOLD by private ſale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one ſtory high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and ſhingled with the beſt of ſhingles; it has been built ſix years, is ſtrong framed fit for moving. Alſo a good iron vize, and ſome carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a Negroe Man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PAUL PEIRCE.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy Negro MAN, about 38 years of age; he underſtands the farming buſineſs compleatly in all its branches; is ſober and induſtrious, and very handy at any kind of work on a farm. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Brenner, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, about two years ago, the two following HORSES, viz. the one a black, between 10 and 11 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with T, and on the left buttock with H, paces. The other brown, about the ſame height as the former, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with D, and on the left buttock with H, trots. The owner of ſaid horſes is once more deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB BRENNER. ¶

To THE PUBLIC.

AS the Subſcriber has been ſolicited and encouraged by ſeveral of the Truſtees of the Academy of Newark and others, he intends opening a School in Newark, on Tueſday, the fourth of April next, for the inſtruction of youth in the Latin and Greek languages.------Nothing need be ſaid to recommend the healthy ſituation of the place, as it is well known by experience.-----An Engliſh School is kept contiguous to the Academy, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and ſeveral Branches of the Mathematics are taught with care.-----Parents and Guardians may be aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid, not only to the education, but likewiſe to the morals of the youth, by their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM THOMSON.

N. B. BOARDING may be had on the former moderate terms. Newark, February 18, 1780. ¶

Reading, February 15, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt out of the ſubſcriber's portmanteau, between Reading and Philadelphia, on or about the 27th day of December laſt, a LETTER, directed to Mr. JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, with the ſum of Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſeven Dollars and One Third of a Dollar incloſed in it, and likewiſe was marked under the direction with the ſum contained therein. Whoever found ſaid letter and money, and will deliver the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or Mrs. RASER, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, with thanks. JAMES COTTER, Poſt Rider.

Said COTTER informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to ride poſt from Reading to Philadelphia. He leaves Reading on Mondays, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſdays, which place he leaves ſame day, and arrives in Reading on Fridays, if the weather permits. Thoſe who chooſe to ſend letters or packages by him, are deſired to leave them in Philadelphia with Mrs. *Raſer*, at the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, and at Reading at Mr. *John Hartman's*, at the ſign of the Confederation. His other ſtations on the road are, at the Blue Bell in Pottſgrove, and Frederick Hazard's at the Trap, where letters and packages can be left; the poſtage of a letter to be left with the ſame, being for a ſubſcriber Five Shillings, and a non-ſubſcriber One Dollar. He requeſts, if money is incloſed in any letter, that the ſame might not be marked on the direction, and they will oblige the public's humble ſervant, JAMES COTTER.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, the beginning of February, 1780, a BAY MARE COLT, about ten or eleven months old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

¶ JOHN HINCHMAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, about the firſt of October laſt, a black MARE, with neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay coſt, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold by

GEORGE TAYLOR. ¶

February, 19, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, the beginning of December laſt, Two HORSE COLTS, one a ſorrel, with a ſtar in his forehead, the other black, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

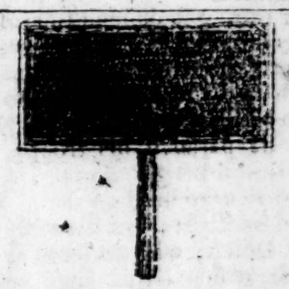
HENRY NAGLEE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

A LARGE quantity of GLUE, either wholeſale or retail. Large allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

DANIEL SUTTER.



A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality,

By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

HALL AND SELLERS,

A FOURTH ESSAY on FREE TRADE AND FINANCE, humbly offered to the CONSIDERATION of the PUBLIC.

BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;
WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS; and
NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;
TO BE SOLD,
Wholeſale or Retail, by
HALL and SELLERS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

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